

The Abbeville Press and Banner.

BY HUGH WILSON.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.,

WEDNESDAY,

APRIL 20, 1892.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

DENTAL NOTICE.
Dr. S. G. Thomson,
OFFICE UP-STAIRS ON McILWAIN
Corner,
Abbeville, S. C., March 23, 1891.

SEED POTATOES!
Early use and Barham's \$2.50 per bushel at A. M. HILL & SONS.

Spectacles and Eyeglasses.
The cheapest ever brought to Abbeville. A large lot. Call on J. W. RYKARD.

Fair Notice.
Whereby notify all parties who are indebted to us either by note or account that we are closing up our business, and all claims must be settled at once. We do not want to press any one, but we must close our old books. No call at once on Mr. J. T. Miller at the office of Burd & Co's. Co-operative Store, settle your bills and save us and your selves any other further trouble.
Yours truly,
J. K. DURST & CO.
January 13, 1892, if

Never out of Stock
We keep always on hand a number of horses and mules for sale. We have never several excellent work animals which we will sell cheap.
A. B. Hamlin, Agent.

Lumber and Shingles
TO SUPPLY EVERY DEMAND, THEY will be sold low. Enquire of me for prices.
S. G. THOMSON.
Dec. 9, 1891, if

DR. E. L. WILSON, DENTIST.
Office upstairs over C. P. Hammond & Co's store.
Aug. 23, 1889.

ONLY 30 DAYS TIME.
All accounts made with us from January 1st, 1892, will be presented at the end of each month for payment. Our terms are strictly 30 days. Respectfully,
A. M. Hill & Sons.

DR. T. J. CRYMES, Dentist.
GRADUATE, PENN. DENTAL SURGERY.
Is permanently located at Greenwood, and offers his professional services to Greenwood and surrounding country.
Work done after the most improved and Modern methods.
Office over Bank of Greenwood, Feb. 26, 1891.

R. H. HENDERSON, Attorney at Law.
Greenwood, S. C.

OFFICE over Lee & Bailey's store. Prompt April 15, 1891. 12m

IF YOU ARE GOING WEST
AND WANT LOW RATES To Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Colorado, Oregon and California, or any point West, IT WILL PAY YOU TO write to me.
FRED. D. BUSH,
2 Wall St., Atlanta, Ga.,
Oct. 28, 1891. 6m.

THE Farmers' Bank
—OF—
ABBEVILLE, S. C.,
Does GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Saves and sells Exchange and makes Collections.
DEPOSITS SOLICITED.
Paid up Capital \$50,760
Subscribed Capital 75,000
A Savings Department has been established. Amounts received of \$1.00 and upwards. Interest at 4 per cent, payable quarterly. January, April, July, October. Small deposits increase rapidly.
V. M. H. Parker, J. T. Robertson, President, Vice-Pres.
Julius H. DuPre, Cashier.
March 5, 1892—12m

ALL SORTS OF BUILDING MATERIAL.
ORDERS FOR ALL KINDS

DRESSED & UNDRESSED LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS,
And other BUILDING MATERIAL solicited.
I HAVE WAGONS
And can deliver any goods ordered from me, and will contract to

BUILD HOUSES.
S. G. Thomson.
Abbeville, April 15, 1891, 12m.

PERFECTED CRYSTAL LENSES
with large and new shape backs that will not pull or slip out. They will not only be a comfort, but will save you lots of bad English. These BUTTONS come both in Solid Gold and Koll Plate. ALL PRICES.

Solid 18 K. Gold Wedding Rings
A SPECIALTY.
ALL SIZES AND WEIGHTS.
No charge for ENGRAVING any article brought to me, either in SILVERWARE or JEWELRY. ANY STYLE LETTER.
Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing Executed Promptly.

R. B. HENNEMAN, Greenwood, S. C.
March 2, 1892.

Just Received.
Fresh Canned Goods.
Luncheon delicacies—new and nice.
French and Plain Cakes.
Apples and Bananas.
Canned Corn, Beans, Peas, etc.
Ruta Baga Turnips.
Cheese and Macaroni.
Breakfast Strips.
A. M. HILL & SONS.
March 30, 1892, if

H. D. Reese, WATCH REPAIRER,
Abbeville, S. C.,
IS always ready to serve the public in his line of business, and solicits a share of the work in his line.
He will keep a varied stock of the best and cheapest spectacles and eye-glasses, together with silver plated ware and jewelry.
Nov. 19, 1891.

The State of South Carolina, ABBEVILLE COUNTY.
PROBATE COURT.
In the matter of the estate of Zephania D. Harris, deceased.
Petition for settlement and discharge.
J. L. Harris as Executor for said Estate having applied for settlement and discharge.
It is ordered, That Friday the 22nd day of April next be fixed for granting the relief prayed for.
J. FULLER LYON, Judge Probate Court.
March 21, 1892.

COTHRAN, PERRIN & COTHRAN
Attorneys at Law.
Abbeville, S. C.
April 29, 1891, if

SEWING MACHINES
The best Sewing Machine in existence on the most FAVORABLE TERMS.

I will take any kind of saleable produce and cattle at cash prices in payment of machines, or will sell on the installment plan.

W. J. McGee.
Riley, S. C., March 29, 1892.

The Abbeville Land, Loan and Improvement Company.

IN ACCORDANCE with Commission of Secretary of State J. Q. Marshall directed to the undersigned Board of Corporators of the ABBEVILLE LAND, LOAN AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription of said company will be open at the office of ALLEN SMITH, President, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6th inst., at the Abbeville National Bank.

W. C. MCGOWAN, F. ROSENBERG, AUG. W. SMITH, E. A. TEMPLETON, R. M. HADDON, T. P. COTHRAN, Board of Corporators.
Abbeville, S. C., Feb. 5, 1891.

R. B. SPEED.
With a LARGE and well Selected Stock of PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, PUTTY, COMBS, BRUSHES, FANCY GOODS, PERFUMES, STATIONERY, &c.

DRUG STORE.

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Julius H. DuPre, Cashier.
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And other BUILDING MATERIAL solicited.
I HAVE WAGONS
And can deliver any goods ordered from me, and will contract to

BUILD HOUSES.
S. G. Thomson.
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A. M. HILL & SONS.
March 30, 1892, if

RICHMOND & DANVILLE RAILROAD
SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
In Effect Jan. 17, 1892.
(Trains run by 75th Meridian time.)
SOUTH BOUND.

Stations.	Northbound.	Southbound.	Northbound.	Southbound.
Lve New York	4:30 p.m.	12:15 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	12:15 p.m.
Lve Philadelphia	4:45 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	4:45 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Lve Baltimore	5:00 p.m.	12:45 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Lve Washington	11:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	11:20 p.m.	11:20 p.m.
Lve Richmond	12:20 a.m.	12:20 a.m.	12:20 p.m.	12:20 p.m.
Lve Greensboro	12:30 a.m.	12:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Lve Salisbury	12:45 a.m.	12:45 a.m.	12:45 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Lve Charlotte	1:00 a.m.	1:00 a.m.	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Lve Winston	1:15 a.m.	1:15 a.m.	1:15 p.m.	1:15 p.m.
Lve Raleigh	1:30 a.m.	1:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
Lve Norfolk	1:45 a.m.	1:45 a.m.	1:45 p.m.	1:45 p.m.
Lve New York	1:50 p.m.	1:50 p.m.	1:50 p.m.	1:50 p.m.

Stations.	No. 12.	No. 10.	Vestibule	Northbound.
Lve Savannah	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
Lve Charleston	6:00 a.m.	6:00 a.m.	6:00 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Lve Augusta	1:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Lve Greenville	1:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
Lve Trenton	2:00 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
Lve Johnston	2:30 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Lve Columbia	3:00 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	9:30 p.m.
Lve Washington	3:30 p.m.	10:00 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Lve Richmond	3:45 p.m.	10:15 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
Lve Salisbury	3:55 p.m.	10:25 p.m.	3:55 p.m.	10:25 p.m.
Lve Charlotte	4:10 p.m.	10:40 p.m.	4:10 p.m.	10:40 p.m.
Lve Winston	4:25 p.m.	10:55 p.m.	4:25 p.m.	10:55 p.m.
Lve Raleigh	4:40 p.m.	11:10 p.m.	4:40 p.m.	11:10 p.m.
Lve Norfolk	4:55 p.m.	11:25 p.m.	4:55 p.m.	11:25 p.m.
Lve New York	5:00 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	11:30 p.m.

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.
On trains 9 and 10 Pullman sleeping cars between Danville, Va., and Augusta, Ga.; and Augusta, Ga., and Greensboro, N. C.

Train 12 connects at Charlotte with Washington and Southwestern Vestibule Limited Train No. 35, northbound, and Vestibule Limited Train No. 36, southbound, at Charlotte with S. C. Division, No. 9, for Augusta, Ga.

For detailed information as to local and through time tables, rates and Pullman sleeping car reservations, confer with local agents, or address—
J. A. L. TUCKER,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt.,
Atlanta, Ga.

W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Mgr.,
Superintendent, N. C. R. R.,
Atlanta, Ga.

"Old Reliable" Line.
South Carolina Railway & Leased Lines
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Receiver.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
In Effect March 5th, 1892.

WEST BOUND.	DAILY.	EAST BOUND.	DAILY.
P.M. A.M.	MAIN LINE.	A.M. P.M.	P.M.
5:00	6:00	6:00	11:59
5:07	7:28	6:50	12:05
6:39	7:58	7:30	12:43
6:46	8:28	8:00	1:21
7:25	8:58	8:30	1:51
8:35	9:08	9:00	2:20
8:42	9:38	9:30	2:50
9:11	10:08	10:00	3:20
10:00	10:38	10:30	3:50
10:07	11:08	11:00	4:20
10:45	11:38	11:30	4:50
11:25	12:08	12:00	5:20
11:32	12:38	12:30	5:50
11:50	13:08	1:00	6:20

*Meal stations. Additional trains daily leave Columbia 9:00 a.m., arrive Kingville 9:50 a.m. Leave Kingville 6:45 a.m., arrive Columbia 7:35 p.m.

COLUMBIA, NEWBERRY & LAURENS R. R.
Daily Ex. Sen.
3:00 p.m. Lv Columbia Ar 11:00 a.m.
4:15 p.m. Lv Irmo Ar 10:00 a.m.
5:30 p.m. Lv Little Mt. Ar 9:00 a.m.
6:45 p.m. Lv Prospect Ar 8:15 a.m.
8:00 p.m. Lv Newberry Ar 7:00 a.m.
8:45 p.m. Ar Clinton Lv 6:50 a.m.

THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE AND CONNECTION.
Through trains daily between Charleston and Augusta, between Charleston and Columbia, and between Columbia and Camden.

Tarheel sleepers daily between Charleston and Atlanta leave Charleston 6:15 p.m.; arrive Atlanta 6:30 p.m.; leave Atlanta 11:15 p.m.; arrive Charleston 1:15 p.m. Pullman Buffet Chair Car daily between Charleston and Columbia; leave Charleston 6:50 a.m.; arrive Columbia 10:50 a.m.; leave Columbia 6 p.m.; arrive Charleston 10:20 p.m. Connections at Charleston with Clyde Steamship Company for New York, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; for Jacksonville Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. At Columbia daily with A. D. R. E. to and from Washington, New York, Baltimore, East and North and Abbeville, N. C. At Columbia daily except Sunday with A. D. R. E. (C. & G. Div.) to and from Greenville and Wallula. At Columbia daily with Georgia R. R. Central R. R. and P. & W. C. Railway. At Camden daily with C. C. & C. R. R. (through train) to and from Marion, N. C., and Blackburg. For further information apply to—
R. L. SEAY,
Union Ticket Agent, Columbia.
E. P. GIBSON, Passenger Agent, Camden.
C. M. WAID, General Manager.

You Can't Catch up With a Lie.
One day a Lie broke out of its inclosure and started to travel.
And the man who owned the Premises saw it after it started and was sorry he had not made the enclosure Lie-tight.
So he called his swiftest Truth and said:
"Lie has got loose and will do much mischief if it is not stopped. I want you to go after it and bring back or kill it."
So the swift Truth started out after the Lie.
But the Lie had an hour the start. At the end of the first day the Lie was going Liekety-split. The Truth was a long way behind and it was getting tired.
It has not yet caught up.
And never will.—Chicago Tribune.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—"Hubby, dear, I can't wait to tell you what I'm going to buy you for Christmas."
"Darling wife, what is it?"
"Well, I'm going to get you a silver card-tray, and a bronze Hercules for the mantle, and a lovely Russian table rug to lay in front of my dressing-case. What are you going to get for me, Tootsy?"
"I've been thinking, Jane, and have about concluded to get you a new shaving brush."

Sometimes God's children have been left to contend with what seems to be the last point of endurance, and then, when human strength fails, we, with the God-man, prevail by just getting hold, as Fletcher says, of the last link of the chain. "He will fulfill the desire of them that fear him."

The laziest man is on a Western paper. He spells photograph "4to-graph." There have only been three worse than he. One lived out in Kansas and dated his letters "11 worth." Another spelled Tennessee "Yac." and the other wrote Wyandotte "Y & E."

The Earl of Leicester, alone of all Elizabethan courtiers, declined to outshine over the gallantry of Sir Walter Raleigh in throwing his cloak into the mud so that her majesty's feet would not be wet.

"Why are you so glum over it, Leicester?" asked Ben Johnson. "Not jealous, I hope?"
"Not at all," returned the earl; "but it was my cloak."—Exchange.

Woman's Rudeness to Woman.
This is written from one of the rear seats of a railroad car. The seats of the car are all occupied, but in most of the seats there is only one person, man or woman. A lady enters at the station. She does not want to sit down by some strange man. She walks down the aisle, looks inquiringly to the faces of the ladies successively, who have each monopolized an entire seat. Not one of them relaxes a muscle or makes any effort to accommodate her. Down the aisle she comes to the sixth—the last lady who is thus occupying an entire seat. At last she finds a place to sit.

At the next station the car door opens again. Another lady enters and the same is repeated.
Why should women hesitate to protect and assist their own sex? Why should they so act as to drive a sister into the awkwardness of taking a seat beside some strange man, or into some other unpleasant position? [While the ladies have been forced into just such an unpleasant attitude.] Ladies want attention and courtesies—it is pleasant to receive them. Why then do they not more generally extend these courtesies one to another.—Louisville Christian Observer.

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How to Avert Litigation.

A GOOD EXAMPLE FROM NORWAY.
"To relieve the courts from drudgery, without depriving the people of their rights, to obtain legal redress for legal wrongs, be they ever so insignificant, is the object of the court of Conciliation in Norway and Denmark. It has served its purpose so well that it has become the most popular tribunal in each country." The following, made up of the Atlantic Monthly for September, is a reasonably full outline of the main features of this institution as it exists in Norway:

Every city, every village containing at least twenty families, and every parish constitutes a separate "district of conciliation." The districts are small in order to make it as easy as possible for the parties to attend the court, as personal attendance is the main feature of the proceedings. The court, or commission, as the statute styles it, is made up of two members one of whom acts as chairman and clerk. These officials are chosen for a term of three years, at a special election, by the voters of the district, from among three men nominated by the city or parish council. Only men above twenty-five years of age are eligible, and the law expressly provides that only "good men" may be placed in nomination.

The court has meets at a certain place, and hour, every week in the city, and every month in the country districts. It is not public. The proceedings are carried on with closed doors, and the commissioners are bound to secrecy. Nothing of what transpires is permitted to reach the outside world. Admissions or concessions made by one party can not be used against him by his adversary, if the case should come to trial in the regular courts. But a party willing to settle before the commissioners is entitled to their certificate to that effect.

The court of conciliation has jurisdiction in all civil or private cases. Appearance before the commissioners is compulsory in all cases and the first step in a proceeding. The law court will dismiss, ex officio, every case of this class that does not come up to it from the court of conciliation with a certificate of the commissioners attesting that an effort at a reconciliation of the parties has been duly made before the court.

The mode of procedure in the peace court is as simple as it could possibly be. The plaintiff states his case in writing, reciting in plain, everyday language the facts upon which he bases his complaint, and what he wants the defendant to do or refrain from doing and requesting that the latter be obliged to meet the plaintiff in the court of conciliation to try to reach an agreement.

The major commission writes the court's summons upon the complaint, citing both parties to appear at its next or second sitting, as the case may be. A fee of 25 cents is charged for issuing the summons, to which is added 50 cents if in the event a conciliation is effected. These comprise all the costs in this court, and also all that this court costs. The commissioners resolve no other compensation than the small fee.

The litigants must appear in person, except in cases of sickness or very pressing business engagements, when the use of a representative is allowed, provided, however, that he be not a practicing attorney. Lawyers are rigidly excluded from the court of conciliation, except, of course, when they attend to their own behalf.

If a party fail to appear in person without good excuse, he will be adjudged to pay the costs in the law court even if he should win the case. Rules and forms play only a secondary part. The character and object of this court make it pre-eminently a forum of common sense unfettered by legal fictions.

The very atmosphere of the lowly court room has a softening influence on those who enter it for a contest for legal rights. The judges are personally known to the parties, or perhaps their friends, and are recognized as men in whose impartiality and integrity they can have implicit confidence. Even the humblest citizens feel that in this forum he trades upon firm and familiar ground. There are no intricate formalities to becloud the issue, no array of lawyers to confuse him, no crowd of curiosity-seekers to gloat over his discomfort. The judges and the contestants are the only ones present. Everything induces to an open, frank, and dispassionate discussion of the points at issue. Each party looks up on the commissioners as disinterested, trustworthy, and friendly counselors, who will give him only such advice as will subserve his best interests.

Why cannot we establish such Courts of Conciliation throughout the English-speaking world.—Review of Reviews.

Woman's Rudeness to Woman.
This is written from one of the rear seats of a railroad car. The seats of the car are all occupied, but in most of the seats there is only one person, man or woman. A lady enters at the station. She does not want to sit down by some strange man. She walks down the aisle, looks inquiringly to the faces of the ladies successively, who have each monopolized an entire seat. Not one of them relaxes a muscle or makes any effort to accommodate her. Down the aisle she comes to the sixth—the last lady who is thus occupying an entire seat. At last she finds a place to sit.

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